

# X-ray Fluorescence Microprobe (XFM)

## XFM at NSLS-II

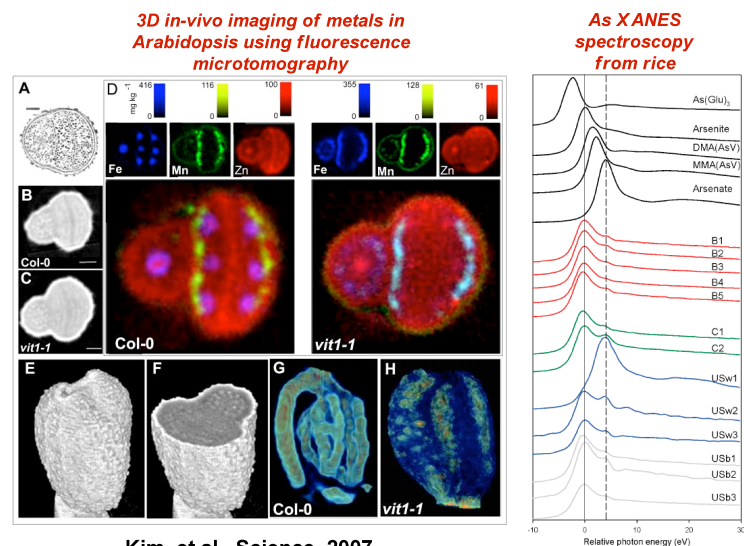
- Will provide spatially-resolved characterization of elemental abundances and speciation in “as-is” samples at  $\mu\text{m}$  scale with high throughput. Crucial for biological screening.
- Optimized for microfocused extended x-ray absorption fine structure ( $\mu\text{EXAFS}$ ) spectroscopy; 4 to 20 keV.
- Capabilities for NSLS-II’s three pole wigglers excellent sources for  $\mu\text{EXAFS}$  and XFM will provide in a 1-10  $\mu\text{m}$  beam flux densities **two orders of magnitude higher** than at the NSLS. This will be world-leading for full  $\mu\text{EXAFS}$ .

## Examples of Science Areas & Impact

- Molecular speciation of contaminants in the environment at the microscale
- Genetic control of metal ion uptake, transport and storage in plants relevant to agriculture and bioenergy
- Biogeochemistry of nanotoxins in the environment
- Metal ions in health and disease
- Mineral-fluid interface reactions relevant to carbon sequestration
- Early solar system properties inferred through analysis of extraterrestrial materials
- Characterization of paleontological, archeological and cultural heritage artifacts



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Kim, et al., Science, 2007

Meharg et al., ES&T, 2008

XFM is well-suited for evaluation of how specific genes influence the uptake of nutrients and contaminants in plants. It will provide non-destructive, three dimensional characterization in-vivo with high throughput. XFM's strengths in  $\mu\text{EXAFS}$  can evaluate how chemical form influences bioavailability or toxicity.

## Beamline Capabilities

**TECHNIQUE(S):**  $\mu\text{m}$  x-ray fluorescence (XRF), x-ray absorption fine structure (XAFS) spectroscopy, x-ray diffraction (XRD) and fluorescence computed microtomography (FCMT)

**SOURCE:** three-pole wiggler

**ENERGY RANGE / RESOLUTION:** 4 to 20 keV / 1 eV

**SPATIAL RESOLUTION:** 1 – 10  $\mu\text{m}$  variable

